#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 3—Noon.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamer mbris, Captain Troutman, which left New York on the do of June, arrived at this port at three o'clock yeathery afternoon. After landing the London passengers d mails the Cimbria proceeded to Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, July 3, 1867.
The steamship Moravian, Captain Wylle, from Quebecass arrived at this port en route to Liverpool. Disneter at Sen.

Liverroot, July 3-2 P. M.

Advices from Barcelona state that the brig Segundo
Barcelo, Captuin Frontodona, from New Orleans on the
21st of April, had been destroyed by fire at Barcelona.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Society of St. Patrick Does Not Exhibit a British Ensign on Dominion Day-French Rouge Papers in Mourning-Affairs in Mon-MONTREAL, July 3, 1867.

St. Patrick's Society, which on Dominion Day hoisted several flags, did not include in the number a British en-

Bome of the French rouge papers are out in mourning.
Hon, John Rose, the ministerial candidate, has declined the nomination for Montreal Centre.
A man named Arcand was drowned while bathing today, and a blacksmith named Kelly was found dead in bis workshop from the effects of intemperance.
The agents of the Southern Relief Fund here are meeting with but small success.

Lieutenaut Governors for the New Dominion Ortawa, July 3-1 P. M.
The following are the Licotenant Governors appointed for the Dominion of Canada:—Ontario, General Stisted; Quebec, Sir N. F. Belleau; New Brunswick, General Doyle; Neva Scotia, General Sir W. F. Williams. The nunt Governor of Quebec has already been sworn into office. The oaths of office will be administered to the other three at the several capitals of their respective provinces by d-dimes potestatem, transmitted to the judges to that effect. It is also understood that the military governors of Ontario, New Brunwick and Nova Scotia are provisionally appeinted. The Governor General will leave the capital to morrow for Quebec and will return on the lat of Scotember next, to reside here permanently. Sir N. F. Belieau left this morning for his capital, Quabec. Hon. T. D. McGec has left for Montreal to see after his civition. It is reported he feals sore over his exclusion from the Privy Council. The execution of Maximilian has caused a sensation here. into office. The oaths of office will be administered to

#### PRIZE FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Fight Between Tom King and Jim Turner for One Thousand Dollars a Side-Fifty-six Rounds Fought in Fifty Minntes-King

NEW OSLEANS, July 3, 1867, 10:30 o'Clock P. M. The great prize fight between Tom King, of New a side forte place to-day, near Thanen as, Iberville parish, about handrod mil a above New Orleans. ors and friends of the contestants, and many others went on the packet boats, starting on Tuesday evening. went on the packet boais, starting on Tuesday evening. About two thousand persons, including a number of negroes, gathered around the ring. The affair was quiet and orderly, the fight being conducted strictly according to the new rules of the London ring. King was handled by Cunningham, Cast-iron Charley and Ben Kelly. Pat Battle, Tom Seymour and Jim Fitzgerald acted as seconds for Turner. The fight leated forty-time and balf minutes, in which time fifty-six rounds were rought. Much science was deplayed, but no severe punishment given. King won by superior wrestling powers, his poincy being to rush in, throw his man and fall heavily upon him. King won all the events—first throw in the first round, first blood in the third, and first knock down with a body blow in the eighteenth. There were two fouts claimed by Turner's seconds, and one by King's, but neither was allowed by the referee, who is a prominent legal gentlemam. Turner proved the hardest hitter, and gave King one or two bad falls on the ropes, making him very shaky and unsteady on his pins from the forty-second to the forty-eighth rounds. King got his second wind and revived in the fifty-fourth round, and planted a heavy blow with his right on Turner's throat, making him labor heavily in breathing. In the fifty-sixth round he got Turner's throat. The latter was picked up and carried to his corner senselses. Time was called, and as Furner'd to come to the scratch, the sponge was thrown up in token of King's victory.

Turner soon recovered, and begged to continue the fight, but it was too late, the decision having been given by the referee in favor of King. Turner's beckers and friends deserted him. King was carried on the shoul-

in the desired him. King was carried the finds deserted him. King was carried the first of the crowd in triumph. What injuries were inflicted are internal, but not severe. It is estimated that \$40,060 was bet on the result. The gamblers went on their boat to College Point and telegraphed the result to their colleagues in the city. The latter immediately began to hedge their bets, and suclative immediately began to hedge their bets, and suclative immediately began to hedge their bets, and suclaim their desired the collection of t

Another match between these two mol talked of, and will probably be gotten up.

## AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Yellow Fever he Alleged Revenue Frauds-The City Scrip-Abstraction of State

Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3, 1867. )
9:30 o'Clock F. M. j

Dr. Smith, of the New Orleans Board of Health, reports to Collector Kellogg that no fears are as yet approhended that yellow fever will assume an epidemic
phase.

The pamphlet of R. King Cutler, inculpating the Coilector and other parties in extensive fraude, was distributed this morning, but its allegations are generally

Mayor Heath has to day promulgated his opinion in regard to the city scrip, having ascertained conclusively that \$1,500,000 of the notes now in circulation are with-

that \$1,500,000 of the notes now in circulation are with-out legal authority. The alicention that the State Logis-lature legalized the large issue of scrip is without foundation.

Affidavits are about to be promulgated, showing an abstraction of State bonds to the amount of \$30,000 by certain parties. The affidavits will be transmitted to Washington as early as Friday.

It is stated on good authority that an ex-Confederate major remeral has been to-day commissioned to fit out a fit bustering expedition.

# NEWS FROM JAPAN.

San Francisco, July 3, 1867.
The ship Golden Fleece, from Yokohama June 4, which arrived here yesterday, brings news that the meeting of the greater Damias, so often postponed, was about to be held at Kirata. The Princes Satsuma and Owaga had already arrived there. The Shagoon returned thither after the entertainment given to the foreign

Stots Bashi appears to be an able man. He has be-come reconciled to the Owari family, from whose par-tisans and line serious opposition was anticipated to his

The survey of the new settlement at Osaca was nearly

The survey of the new settlement at Osaca was nearly completed, and it would be ready for occupation on Sir Henry Parks' return. It is reported that the settlement is in a good situation.

There was much distress among the people of Osaca Several dead bodies were seen floating in the river daily, apparently of beggars. The lower clauses appear to be wretchedly poor.

The appointment of Slave as Japanese Commissioner at Osaca gives rise to some discussion.

Tho six and tes markets were slack. Little good silk was on hand, and holders were firm. Buyers of tea wore awaiting for the arrivals of samples of the new crop.

ore awaiting for the arrivals of acception. The United States steamer Shenandoah had arrived at Yokohama from Osaca. The French Minister had left that port for Negasaki.

Sir Harry Parks, the British Minister, and suite left for Incurudo, which is spoken of as the new port to be opened on the west coast of Japan.

The Japanese Fines, after discussing the subject of opening of Osaca and Hisgo to fereigners, compares the relative advantages of Kanagawa and Mikuro, twe impertant towns, which might be opened to the limit of the treaty, but regrets to announce that neither had been chosen.

## THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE ON PRIVATEERING.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the Birmingham Coambor of Commore to its desire for the abolition of privateering, and affirming that in case of war the Dominion would be greastly before the the thirty of the privateering and affirming that in case of war the Dominion would be greastly before the task of the private of the way of the trade of the trade

BAVANNAR, July 3, 1887.
The Board of Registration to-day received instructions register all who can take the oath. The Board invites phicants who a few days back were refused to call raise.

# MAXIMIL!AN.

The Austrian Archduke's Mexican History.

Iffs Sanguinary Decree Against the Liberals.

The Surviving Imperial Prisoners in Mexico.

Leaves from Maximilian's History-Circum stances Connected with His Acceptance of the Crown of Mexico-His Rejection of Overtures Made by Southern Confede-rates-His Amiable Qualities in Private Life.

the sad fate of the unfortunate Archduke, who three years ago exchanged the peaceful shades of Miramar for the turbulent Meelstrom of Mexico—the insignia of the Hapsburg for the fatal purple of Iturbide—render everything connected with the chief actor, even to a brief recapitulation of the circumstances attending his accept veil as Europe. On July 10, 1863, a quasi legislative body in the city of Mexico, styling themselves the As-sembly of Notables, passed a resolution, ordinance, deconstituting Mexico a moderated monarchy, giving its sovereign the title of emperor and offering the crown to the Archduke Maximilian, of Austris, for himself and his descendants. This assembly consisted of the leading spirits of the church party. Commissioners were next appointed to present to the Archduke the act of At the time that Prince Maximilian built the retreat of Miramar, in order to remain henceforth a stranger to politics, the Emperor of the French indicated him to the "choice of the Mexican people to fulfil so great and elevated a mission as the pacification and regeneration of the ancient empire of Montezuma. The first overtures made to the Court of Vienna on this point, date from the month of October, 1861. The Emperor Francis Joseph thon replied that, although appreciains at its just value the preference accorded to his dynasty, he left his brother entirely free to decide on the point. From that period until his acceptance of the Maximilian received under proofs, to an Austrian utterly unacquainted with the people of Mexico and their feelings, unequivocal proofs, that his arrival in the land of Cortes would be looked upon by all periles

unacquainted with the people of Mexico and their feelioss, unequivocal proofs, that his arrival in the land of Cortes would be looked upon by all parties as the dawn of an era of prace and prosperity. The aged Archbishop of Mexico went in person to the palace of Miramar to urge the prince, in the name of religion and the whole Mexican Episcopate, to accept "the hely and glorious mission to which Divine Providence had precessined him." The deputation appointed by the Assembly of Notables wasted on him and presented to him the vote of that body, constituting him Emperor of Mexico. Other strong elements were brought to bear on him; but to all offers and entreaties he made the one reply—"that if the universal vote of the Mexicon nation were given in his favor, and guarantees nocessary to scoure Mexico against dangers that threatened her integrity and independence granted him." he would accept the position and title. During his interview with the Mexicon deputation he said that he attentively followed the monarchical movement in Mexico. threach the assistance of the French and Spanish journats. Highly reliable authorities, indeed? All those preliminaries being arranged satisfactority, as the poor, deduced prince imagined, he bade farewell to his beautiful home of paace and happiness, and was invested with the purple, sceptre and crows of his adopted country. He seemed to have some toreboding of the stormy career and dark end before him in the New World, for he hesisted, temporized, delayed his departure from Europe for months, keeping the donor of the gittering hamble in a constant state of anxiety; for the willy diplemat of the selne wished to transfer the zwivard burden of Mexico to other shoulders. Messen, ceramitetegrams were flying about to all parts of Europe from the Tuilaries in search of the relictant prince, andeverything that reliated to Mexico was represented to him in a confederacy. If me sellent with may show what his feelings were on the subject of our civil war. Mr. Sidedl was in Paris at the time, m

onety to receive their asvereign with eathusasam, which they did as there was no help for it. The deceived and infatuated monarch, with his beautiful and accomplished write, rode through the streets of his new capital, bowing gracously and evidently moved at the many demogastrations of "loyalty and affection" he received from his subjects. His dirst negotiations after gotting foot on Merican soil wefe to propose to President Juarez, then a fugitive, and reduced by the fortunes of war to the lowes strains, the most liberal terrals he could offer compatible with the existence of the new empire. The message cent to Juarez was of such a frank, homerable and kind nature that the Mexican President, in refusing the offers of compromise, could not help expressing his admiration and respect for Maximilian as a gestleman. The decree of Forfirio Diaz proposing to inaugurate the aust calcute system of the French revolution, and treat Maximilian, if ever he fell into "iberal" hands, as the butchers of Paris did Louis XVI, ordering besides the instant execution of an imperial emissary, was sufficient to open the eyes of the new Emperor to the character of the people among whom he entrusted himself. Then followed his short and stormy reign, which may be likened to the attempts of an inexperienced keeper to keep a whole menagorie in order. Quarrels with the Church party, Phose monopoly of lands he wished to break up; abortive attempts to obtain recognition from the United States and the growing strength of the liberals, who have one good quality in war—namely, perseverance—soon begas to sap the foundations of his throne, until the storily inlimated will of the United States deprived him of the only arm he could rely upon—of the French troops. When Bazains and his French legion forsook him; when the news of his wife is handly was communicated to him; when on every side he saw irrachery and vindictiveness, and when he saw that all was lost, the nobler qualities of his moth of the news of the unfortonate Prince's execution, the U

The Celebrated Decree of Maximilian.

We publish here the decree issued by Maximilian on
the 3d of October, 1865. It becomes of the greatest importance at this moment, inview of the fact that it was
the main point urged against him at his trial, and, with
the strockies committed under it, doubtless cost him

ital, and if found guilty area of the only fact of belong-to the hand, they shall be condentified to capital punish-t within twenty four hours follows of the sentency.

2. Those who, belonging to the hands mentioned in revious article, that he captured with arms in their a shall be tried by which.

ars, resident of a village, who, having informity or passage of armed men by the

of the theft, give co of death pronounced for offeness, the has had be executed within the delay and it is probabled that any demands for rough. If the sentence is not death and oreigner, even after its execution the government of the mutual before the property of the natural of the natural and the faculty it has to expect the control of the natural of the natural

sequently to the date of the present law. The authorities will receive the arms of those who will present themselves accept the amnesty.

ART 15. The government reserves the faculty to declare when the provisions of this law shall cease.

Yach due of our Ministers is charged with the execution of his lew in the part which concerns him, and will give the Ast 15. The government tree, the course the the provisions of this law shall coase. Fach one of our Ministers is charged with the execution of six law in the part which concerns him, and will give the eccessary orders for its strict observance.

Given at the Panace or Maxico, 3d October, 1865.

MAXIMILIAN.

JOSE P. RAMIREZ, JUAN DE DIOS PEZA,
Minister of War,
LUIS ROBLES PEZUELLA,
Minister of Improvement.
JOSE MARIZ ESTEVA,
Minister of the Interior,
PEDRO ESCUDERO Y ECHANOVA,
Minister of Justice

XANUEL SILICEO, Munister of Justice,
Minuster of Public Instruction and Religious Worship.
FRANCISCO DE P. CESAR,
Sub-Secretary of the Treasury,

The Protest of Secretary Seward Against the Imperial Eurbarlies in Mexico. The following protest, and answer by the Prench Soward by Mr. Rogero, the Mexican Minister, to have sale murders being tommitted under the above decree of Maximilian. It is tecessary at this moment for a full understanding of the Mexican question:

MR. SEMAND TO MR. HIGHLIW. DEPARTMENT OF SAPE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1865.

Sur.—With reference to my despatch of the 30th Inst. (No. 297) it is now my joinful duty to acquaint you that information has been received from the Minister of the remailtean government of Mexico accredited to this government to the effect that the sanguinary policy referred to in the above named despatch has actually been in augurated by the execution of several distinguished officers of the liberal force, who had been surprised and captured by the impediatist forces in the town of Santa Anna Amatan, namel:—Generals Arleaga and Salazar; Colonels Diar Paracho, Villa Gomez, Perez Milicua and Villanos, five heutenast colonels, eight commandants and a number of subordante officers.

Is devolves upon me v instruct you again to call the serious attention of the imperial government to this subject, and to inform M. Drosyn de Laury that these reports have been received with the most profound concern by the government of the United States. If, upon investigation, they should prove, as there is too strong ground for believing that they are well launded, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that, so far as the government of modern civilization and the instincts of humanity. I am, ste, your obedient servant.

John Bigstow, Esq., &c. W. H. SEWARD.

MR. ROSELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

MR. RIGHLOW TO MR. SEWARD.

Extract.

LEGATION OF THE USITED STATES.

PARIS, NOV. 30, 1865.

He (Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys) here referred to the representation I had made in regard to the shooting of the Mexican prisoners taken in wer, and also by the case of Modame de Yurbide. "Why," he said, "do you not go to President Junrez? We are not the tovernment of Mexico, and you do us too much honor torrest us assuch. We had to go to Mexico with an armyto secure important interests, but we are not responsible for Maximilian nor his government. He is accountable to you as to any other government in he violates it rights, and you have the same remeales there that we had."

I have the honor to be, sir, your mod obedient servant,
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

How Maximilian and His Generals were Executed-The Surviving Prisoners of Querc-tare-Their Probable Fate and Sketches of their Personnel-Was Mexico Taken by

happy Prince Maximilian corroborates the supposition put forth in the Hanath when the news was first received that Mejia and Miramon, who were tried with the ex-Emperor, had shared his fate. The only difference was that Maximilian not being a native Mexican was not The Celebrated Decree of Maximilian.

We publish here the decree issued by Maximilian on the 3d of October, 1865. It becomes of the greatest importance at this moment, torkee of the fact that it was the main point urged against him at his trial, and, with the strockies committed under it, doubtless cost him his life:

Maxicans—The cause which Don Benito Juarez defended with so much stor and constancy has already succumbed under no force, not only of the national will, but also of the other law which that office invoked in support of his pretensions. To-day even the faction to which the said cause has degenerated is abandoned by the departure of its chief from his native soil. The national government for a long time was lenient, and exercised great clemency, so as to give those misted cand missiformed men an opportunity to raily to the majority of the majon, and to place themselves answer in the path of duty. B has fallified its object; the honorable men have assembled under its banner and have accepted the just and liberal principles which regulate its politica. The divorder it only maintained by some leaders carried may by unpatricle pastions, selected by demorralized parsons, itself pastions, selected by demorralized parsons, including an analysis of the coll was a proposed to a said bands, their proceedings on my taken and the college of the pastions, selected by the corporal to compare the said bands, their processing on the pastions, and brighted and bands, their processing on the pastions, desired by the corporal to compare the said bands, their processing through the head by the corporal and demonstration, shall, be tried militarily by the courter and demonstration, shall, be tried militarily by the cour

the tener of his life for the last six months. The

Among the generals and exceptional coording to the telegram, remained to be tree orders and the coording to the telegram, remained to be tree orders to course tab Quantization as the folioning, each holding the rank of Brigadiar to the general of the coording the rank of Brigadiar to the coordinate of the general of the coordinate of

Many of the disclasse colouels who appear in the list of prisoners ranked as generals, and communded brigades.

This was the case with Prince Salm Salm, described in the official list as "Aleman y cindedano Americane" (German and American citizen). The Prince, a Prussian by birth, served all through our war in the Union armies, and had with him when captured his papers as a naturalized citizen of, the United States. Unless those papers serve him—and it is hardly to be hepod they with, after the contempt with which Mr. Soward's intervention on behalf of Maximitian was received—the fate of the Prince he served will be his also. Every sortie and every move mans by the garrison in the last day of the stege was planned or headed by either Salm Salm or Miramon. Recobode knows this.

Colonel Mariano Monteste commanded a brigade. So also did Colonel Innacio Garcia until his mistress quarreited with Miramon, whon he lost his position in the came way that he had gained it.

Colonel Mariano Reyes also ranked as general, and held the position of Enginee-in-Chief. Moping round in a pair of monstrous blue gogles he looked an old woman and acted up to his looks.

Colonel Padro Orfanchea was the Adjutant of the Emperer, and often he schief almoner when distress had to be relived or distress assumes when distress had to

be death.

Of the Lieutenant Coionels the only one whose doom is certain beyond the possibility of hope is Lieutenant Coionel Pitner. This brave young Austrian, a voteran of Magenta and Solferino, has seen more fighting and received more bard blows in Mexico than many veterans of twice his are. He has been a prisoner many times, and on the lest occasion was exchanged by Escobedo with the understanding that he was to leave the country. He did not do so, and hence is selected for certain death. During the siege of Quartiaro he commanded the regiment of Camdores—The only regiment besides the Emperor's body guard of eighty Hungarian hussars in which there was any admixture of foreigners. He distinguished himself on all occasions by great personal bravery and captured three gans from the liberals. After one fight Colonel Pitner returned with two bullet holes through his vest, one through the leg of his pants, a bail in his left arm, and another in his head—toterally clear risks for one engagement.

There are nine prominent civil employes held prisoners of war.

toterably close risks for one engagement.

There are nine prominent civil employes held prisoners of war.

First, burly, jolly Manuel Aguirre, formerly Minister of the Empire at the Court of Ruma, and latterly a member of the Empire at the Court of Ruma, and latterly a member of Maximilian's Cabinet and Minister of Justice. Minister Aguirre has worked tooth and nail for the empire during the size; when an order was Island for all citizens to work on the fortifications or provide a substitute, he was the first to shoulder a shovel and sot the example. He thereby carned an extra decoration, and in all likelihood lost his life.

Next Luis P. Blacie, the Emperor's Mexican private secretary, a pimple-faced, overgrown lad in appearance, a man in accomplishments and intellect, and thenty foxes in substely and intrinue. It was he who accompanied poor Carlotta on her European mission, and to him, spite of his well grounded aversion to his Mexican paried poor Carlotta on her European mission, and to him, spite of his well grounded aversion to his Mexican paried showed many marks of kindness—perhaps from his association with the lil-fated Empress. It is difficult to suggest another motive, for Sonor Blame is as unloveable and untrustworthy a subject as could well be found, oven in a land of greasers.

Then comes Samuel Basch, the Emperor's German physician, four feet one in his stockings, with a bright bead-like eye, never at rest, a round close cropped head and a brain as quick as lighting. It is he that keeps a private diary of the siege, and writes once a weak in his own name, but at the dictation of the Emperor, long letters to Vienna, giving the baside history of the siege—letters which never got beyond the doctor's own porticille. The little dector, as he is termed, in his ludicrously hig sembrero, which makes him lock like a waiking muchroom, and his exaggerated Markcan coefuse, decisical loggings included is a favorite all round. But many are the jokes at his exponse, for the doctor is a civiling, and hotes a buil

sternation are indicrons to winces. He once was so scared by a bursting shell that he rode clean over the Emperor, who narrowly escaped without a broken limb, but took compensation by rallying his little physician most unmarefully afterwards.

Joaquin Martinez, chief of the medical corps, is a decent sort of man and a bad surgeon.

Manuel Castille y Cos, belonging to the Department of Haciendas; Demetrio Ortiz, and Colonel Juan Oton, who help to his up the invoice of civilians, are mere non-cutities.

Manuel Castillo y Cos. beforging to the Department of Haciendas; Dametrio Ordiz, and Colonel Juan Oton, who help to his op the invoice of civilians, are mere non-cutities.

Only remains to be noticed Manuel Deminguez, Prefact of Quereturo, and Domingo Palos, Chief Commissary. Dominguez's fall is a great one. For two months his was the throne before which all civilians were obliged to bow. He it was that squeezed more than helf a million of hard cash out of the citizens of Quereturo, that ordered all liberal sympathizers into arrest, and put every refractory merchant who refused to pay his greaters into the treaches. Whatever happens to the other prisoners, his Excellency Don Manuel Daminguez, officer of the Order of Guadaiupe and Coionel of the army, may count himself gone up. No red herring is half so dead as he is already in prospective. Domingo Pasos, Culef Commissary of the Army, will probably got off. He has taken auch palas during his tenere of office to look after his pecuniary interests that he is not likely to want the means of securing his personal safety.

In all the lists of prisoners the name of General Archaño, Chief of Arulliery, and Miramon's right hand man, is omitted. Way, it is impossible to say. He was certamy taken alive, by the side of the Emperor himself, who, suspecting treason from Miramon, never allowed Arollano to leave him. Possibly he has aiready been disposed of.

In all, there remained when our last despatches left Queretaro 10 generals, 19 colonels, 23 licutenant colonels, 20 majora, 138 captains, 137 Reutenants, 121 sub-licutenants and 5 civilian employes to be disposed of—a grand total of 450. If all are slaughtered in coid blood it will be a liccatomb unparalleled in history; but the telegram speaks of subordinate officers being sentenced to imprisonment only.

Our special Gaiveston telegram recording the fail of the capital, says Marquez was deposed and the city survendered by General Tabern. This suggests a singuiar and youngless and castilio and his Merican secretary, in se

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Dosire of Junez to Have Maximilian Escape-His Execution Regarded as an Issael to the United States.

Washnorox, July 3, 11:50 o'Clock P. M.

From parties in this city who are in communica From parties in this city who are in communication with Joaret I learn that it was not the desire of the Mexican President to take the life of Maximitian unless circumstances should render it unavoidable. The attorney of Juarez in this city states that Joarez would have been well pleased had Maximitian escaped before the fall of Querotaro, and it is even said that Juarez was ready to do all in his power to prevent his capture; but, once in the bands of the liberals, the Austrian's fate was sealed, and nothing that Juarez could do would save his life. The feeling here about the execution continues to be quite interest, and sone regard it as an input to the American general ment of the Mr. Seward's merciful recommendations.

COLOMBIA

Mosquera a Prisoner-Wind Up of Anher Napoleonic Agent in mica-Coup d'Etat of " -osta.

General Av-

By the teamer Morro Castle from nd the end of the the confirmation of Mo quera's capture attitude audictatorship. The tone of the press and the Tolima eral Mosquera, as manifests. In his semi-official men. festo, published in the Harato February 2, 1867, and as shown by his conduct in control, on with the steamer R. R. Cuyler, would meet with sign. opposition. Few, however, were prepared to expect so an aden and singular a dineument as is described in the following.

> SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. CARTHAGENA, Juna 9, 1887.

mera has at length come to an end, and the gran Gen-ral has come to grief. The coup de main which he per-Santos Acosta, who commanded the troops which Mos quera had gathered in and around Bogota. It now turns out that this same Acosta has been the chief instrument in bringing Mosquera to a short stop. On the 22d of May the Grand General, Mosquera, was invited and attended a dinner given in his honor in the capital by the executive officers. After the entertainment be retired to the palace, and had enjoyed a few hours' repose, when, at about three o'clock in the morning be was aroused by the noise and clamor of the soldiers and populace assembled in the plaza in front of the paince. He at once got up, donned his uniform and mounted his charger to lead his troops (as he supposed them still to be), in order to put down what he judged an insurrection. But before reaching the street he reconsidered and returned again to his room, only to find it occupied by a body of soldiers de-tailed by Acosta for the purpose. They at once arrested him and put him out of condition to do any harm. He was afterwards confined in the building known as the College of San Bartolome, and put under a guard com-

posed of the minnamen.

After having well plied Mosquera with wine and deltcacies and gratified his vanity with culocistic openches, Acosta and several of the leading army officers sent him to bed, and at once brought out the troops to carry out the above plan. Mosquera never suspected the men who are at the bottom of the plot, least of all Acesta, who has taken the cathe, assumed the Presidential chair, and formed a new ministry, consisting of Generals Men-doza, Ferro and Martine and Dr. Gutierrez. An extraordinary session of Congress has been convened, and Mosquera will be brought before that body on a charge of high treason.

The blockade of Senia Martha has been abandoned in

events, and giving his motives for heading the revo-lution. He states that he assumes supreme power only until a successor to Mosquera can be legally chosen.

THE JAVA DUTWARD BOUND.

The steamship China satter true forebook, with on hundred and forty-three passengers for Liverpool and twenty-five for Halifax. She also takes out \$185,000 in

American Planos in the Paris Exposition. At noon yesterday

of New York, received a cable telegram informing them that they had been awarded A FIRST GOLD MEDAL, for "greatest perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos," with strongest endorsement of the jury, thus corroborating the official pross despatch, which placed them at the head of the list of all competitors.

To Bankers. -Bankers' Circulars of all Kinds the usual rates at the Metcopolitan Job Esta Nassau street.

A. . . . Established 1801. FOR THE HALR AND SKIN. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.

MEDICATED COMPOUND.

Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents falling off, cradicates courf, dandruff, &c., and keeps in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use render the use of oil, poundium, or any other preparation qui superfunds. Soll hydrogeneration qui

ion for all purposes of the property of the pr BRECH, No. I Mockworth street, Dublin.
GUTTHSEP VOSS, Hamburg
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To Speriling Men.—All kinds of Poster Work and Small fills, &c., sot up premptly and at lower rate than elsewhere, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, & Nassau street.

A "To be, or not to be—that's the question," Whether to suffer with mental angulab, Evertals lips, cracking name dyspeptic agonies, And namefoss bodily suffering. Or chether, with sudden dash, And, as furniter swears, be myself a man again, Seire a bottle of Plantation and My deposition typically suffering. My steaps hargard, my breath trementions bad, My deposition typically suffering the genity hinted I was fast becoming Coute a missance. Four bottles now beneath my vost have disappeared, My food has reliab, my appelle is keen. My step chatte, my mind brilliant, and Nine pounds avoisington, is added to my weight. MACKOLIA WATERS.—A delightful tollef articles—superior to Cologue and at half the price.

To Persons Having Property to Dispose of.—

To Persons Having Property to Dispose of,-Cards and handolls of every kind done at rates 25-per cent lower than usual prices by the Metropolitan Job Printing Es-tablishment. Office 97 Nassau street.

A Care Warranted or Money Returned. Dr. Filler S Vegetable Rheumatis Remedy permanently care Rheumatism. Neurolate. Gout; warranted harmless. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, B Pack row; HEMBOLD, 594 Broadway. To Dealers in Horses.—Horse Bills, we cuts, elogantly trinted at 25 per cent first than mathir at the histropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nas street.

Address. Polisk & Son Manufacture and cut to order the inest stock of Manushams for retail at 68 Broadway and 27 John street near Raman street, Repairing and boiling, \$1. To Persons Secking Information.—Information supplied as to the low rated for printing by calling a the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassa A.—A.—Knidenberg & San.—Celebrate Merachaum l'ipes, Holders, &c. Factory 23 Wall and No. Jehn, next to Broadway. To Shippers and Shipping Murchants.—Iliof Lading Cards, Shipping Receipts, &c., promptly do and at low prices, by the Matropolitan Job Printing Est Jahment, Vi Nastau street.

Batchelor's Hair live. The Rest in the world; the only peried Dye; harmless, cellable, tostantaneous, Factory of Barclay street.

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To Real Estate Agents.—Pasters. Circulars and place de for the sale of real estate printed by the Metropolitan Joh Printing Satishisement, 87 Nassau street, at 2) per cent below the usual prices. Cristadoro's Hair Dye.-The Best Ever Man-

Denn's Cakes and Confectionary.

To Auctioneers, Aur. and Posters, flards and Maropoitta, job F. v. rales and in the best named at the flat and the best named at the best named at the second of Establishment, M. Names of the second To Business No- article entering Business and needing Care. will find the different and Morropolitan Job Pranting and Morropolitan Job Pranting and done of the work done of

Freckies, Pimples, Moth, Vellow, Rod. Blomishes dured by GOURAUD'S Italian and Located Sosp. At one old Stand, 453 Broadway, and druggists. nowing Macathara - Circulars and Visiting Cards cisc where, at the Metropolitan and Third Cards than 97 Nassan street.

Frightful and Dangerous Spasius of the Stomach must be promptly treated. They may soon end fatally, if not checked at the outset. Send for a doctor of you will, but first administer a full dose of Ranwar's wach and on the spine. In five ministes the attack, however, the send of the spine. In five ministes the attack, however, the send of the spine and the danger over. Price of the send of the send of the spine sport bettle, sold by druggists.

To Six and Inny colors, and at lower rate than a printed in plac. at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Assessat a. Grover & Bak, 'r's Highest Premium Sewing

To Restaurateurs:

Gards and overy description a standard property for the whole, at 25 per cent less than the where, at lice Metropolity with Job Printing Establishments, and the standard property of the standard propert Courned a Oriental Creed FIER.

OR MAGICAL BEAUT At GOURADD'S Chington street.

Depot. the broadway, of Bates 129 chington street.

Boston, Worken, Hartford; Dr. W. G. Co. Freitand.

To Im Poriers - All Descriptions of A b Printing prompty and carefully executed, at rates a per cent case than at any other three at the Metropolitan Jw Printing establishment, if Massay street. Gourand's Poudre Subtile Unvester Hair rom low foreheads, or any part of the body, warrant ed. at lourend's old depot, 453 Broadway, and druggests.

Lanck's Hair Color Restorer -Colors

To Jewellers.—All Descriptions of Job Printing frompily and carefully executed, at rates in per can less that a tray other place, at the Netropolitan Job Printing Stablishment, if Kasan afrect. Life Saved by Keeping Meats, Fruits and ALEX M. LESLEY, 606 Sixth avenue To Billiard Manufacturers .- Circulars, Cata-

Missisquoi Spring Water Cures Cancer,

To Glothing Merchants.—All Descriptions of Job Printing promptly executed, at rates 25 percent to than elsewhere, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, W Nassau street.

To Hatel Proprietors.—Hatel Proprietors at he summer resorts can have their printing done at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street, 5 per cent less than elsewhere, and sent to them by of-National Trust Company
OF THE
CAPITAL \$1,000 000.

CAPITAL \$1,000 000.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The third installment of 15 per cust will be due and payable on the let day of 211y, 1895.
Subscribers are requested to call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 233 Broadway, and pay the same, bringing that

order of the Company.

A small portion of the capital stock remains unsubscribed. Application within a few days is recommended to those desting to secure stock.

New amberibers from this date will pay forty dollars per shere at the tune of subscribing and baladies in easy installshare at the time of subscribing and balaises in earmonts, or the entire amount may be paid in at a interest allowed to the average day of payment of Circulars with full information may be obtain temporary often of the Company at the Ninth Nation 263 Broadway, corner Frankin street, New York, ELISHA A. PACKER, THOMAS W. SHANNON, THOMAS W. SHANNON, THOMAS R. READ, JOSEPH U. ORVIS, HENRY C. CARTER,

To Liquor Dealers.-Circulars, Programmes, Cards and every description of Job Printing eareful promptly done, at rates 25 per cent less than els at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97

New York, Jane 24, 1867.

To ruse Entron or Till Binands:

In your daily issue of this date you have given publicity to what purports to be the complaint of Stephen r. Waterbury vs. The Merchants' Union Express Company." With that complaint or the proceedings that may be had thereous we have no concern; nor is it our purpose or privilege to interfere in any manner therewills. But there is one recital in that publication which has deeply grieved us, and against the instanctions of which, by the memory of one long associated with and greatly endoared to us all, we feel fully justified, though it is published as a part of a legal proceeding, in publicity expressing our most carnest protest.

This recital is as follows:—That others of said full paid shares were in some way placed at the disposal of or for the benefit of the late E. C. Scranior, late President of the New York and New Haven Raffrond Company, for the purpose of procuring a similar contract for the said Merchants' Union Express Company over the lines of said last named rational."

for any purpose or object whatever, it is unqualifiedly and cruelly false.

We do not think that Mr. Scranton ever held or owned a share of the stock of the Marchants' Union Express Commonly in his life. The list of his assets neither shows any light we have the life of the sassis neither shows any light with a very other housest subscriber therefor did. This vindication is not needed among those who were favored with a personal acquaintance with Mr. Scranton. But that of Mr. Scranton's was shall be suspected, even among strangers.

that of Mr. Scranton's was shall be suspected, even among strangers.

By publishing the above you will greatly oblige the undersigned, who were for many years personally acquainted and oxemplary O. B. CARLART.

GEORGE N. MILLER,

A. R. VAN NEST,

WILSON G. HONT.

JONATHAN GODFREY,

JAMAS J. ROOSEVELP,

E. B. TEUWERIDGE,

Late associates of Mr. Scranics in the direction of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company.

To Trades Unions.—All Bescriptions of Job printing promptly and carefully executed, at rates 25 per cont less than at my other place, at the Motropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassan street. To Lawvers.—All kinds of Law Printing carefully energies, at rates in per cent less than est any other place, at the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 7 Nassau street.

Royal Havunn Lottery. For Official Drawing for June 25, 1867, see another part of the paper.

1AYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. Te Dry Goods Denlers.—Dry Goods Mer-chanis can have Circulars, Cards and Trade Hils printed at the per can less than the usual rates, at the Xetropolition Job Printing Establishment, 37 Nassan sireet.

Royal Havann Lottery. Prizes Paid to gold. Information furnished. The highest raise paid for boublooms and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Backers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. To Excursionists.—Excursion Parties with find by calling that the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment can get out Posters, Toxets and small bills to a westermanner and at less rates than at any other place. Office 47 Nassau affect.

Paris Exposition. Weed Sawing Machine Co.

New York office, 618 Broadway. To Enligend Corporations.—At the Metro-politan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street, all kinds of Cards, Circulars, Handbills, Tokets, &c., and every variety of Plain and Ornamental Printing, done at low raise and with despatch.

The Senson of Straws.—We Have no Reference to the straws so popular this season of the year at the fashionable hotels, but the stylich straw Hats, of which RNGN has an attractive snuply at both his stores, 212 Broadway, and the Prescott House. If you don't fancy a straw hat, KNON can supply you with any study you desire.

To Engineers.—All Descriptions of Job Print-ing promptly and carefully executed, at rates 25 per cautiess than at any other place, as the Metropolitan Job Print-ing Establishment. If Assaul stee Metropolitan Job Print-ing Establishment. The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock Stitch Sew-ing Machine - Edds HowE. St. (original inventor of the sewing machine), President, 659 Breadway, New York.

To Conl and Wood Denters.—Conl and Wested metch ats desiring Circulars, Receipts and Bill Heads, will and the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment a cheap and advantageous place to have their printing done. Office, 97 Names street.

Vidum Bonum Bonum Sanguinem Facit.

SPERI'S Part Grass Wine makes good blood and impacts
new ite and tome to the whole system. Excellent for kidtory affections, and the best tonic for Indica, small present
and livelide. Said by druggists and at the office, 20 drossiway, New York.

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heads.—All kinds of Job Printing presmptly date at
heads and the present of the places.

The Pinnpfert Manufacturers and Mrchants.—All kinds of Job Printing are places.

The Pinnpfert Manufacturers and Mrheat at rates 25 per cost lower than at other places.

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Best yes. Toupees and Ornamental I daily—
Best yes. Hart Byes and Hair Dyelog, all Calors, at
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Best yes. Hart Byes and Hair Dyelog, all Calors, at

To Express Express Receipts and En-velopes printed at low sizes by the Secrepolits A Job Print-ing Satablishment, 97 Sacray Street.

Wheeler & Wilard Lockschich Sewing To Dentista.—Circulars. Cards and Every describion of Job Frincing carefully and prompile doon at rules to per contiess than eigenbure, at the Metropolitan Job Frincing Enablishment, 97 Nassau street.

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